Western Railroad Arrangements.

Indianapolis, April 22, 1833.

In Payne, the President, and Mr. Stone, the Superingent of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Raild, and Mr. Goodman, President of the Bellefontsine and Bonapolis Railroad, are at this city, in convention with Directors of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Road, enging for running their respective roads in concert, helater Company commence on the 1st of May running new equipage, it having heretofore been run by the banapolis and Medison Railroad Company.

A dezen contractors from New York, Connecticut, and where, passed through here to day in reference to the said and St. Louis road.

Telegraph Office; Struck by Lightning.

BUFFALO, Finday, April 22, 1933.

A severe thunder storm occurred here about 21 o'clock is merning, during which the lighting entered the Morse degraph Office, destroying three instruments and melting gas pipes, set the office on firs. The tire was fortunely southern the service of the office on office. ned to the office, as Oliver Lee's Bank and stely common to the stellar of the s

From Fayal-Marine Intelligence. The bark Io., arrived this morning from Fayal 5th inst.

The bark Io., arrived this morning from Fayal 5th inst.

She reports having left ship Angelo, from Mauritias, for florden, condemned—ship Charlotts Read, for Bath, sailed cathe 24th ult.—ship William A. Coeper, from Cardiff for New York, put in 7th ult. for sails &c., was repaired and alled 20th.

The Io on the 7th inst., in lat. 39.20, lon. 58.10, fell in with The lo on the 'th inst, in lat. 30 %, longer, or lead in white a wreck of the schr. Fanny, of New York, waterlogged, are maximast had been cut away, and her foremast was me by the deck. She had apparently been loaded and

BOSTON, Friday, April 22, 1853

We have New-Brunswick papers of the 19th inst.
The discussion of the Election bill in the Assembly was a topic of much public interest.
A Committee of the Assembly have reported in favor of gaking Campo Bello a free port, where goods from all parts of the world could be stored free of duty. Severe Storm.

PHILAD&LPHIA, Friday, April 22, 1858.

The Western Telegraph line is down between here and Lancaster. We had a severe thunder storm this evening, and half fell as levere.

Lancaster. We had a severe thunder storm this events and hall fell as large as musket balls. Much glass was br

ken, and the various green house gardeners on the out-skirts of the city have suffered considerably. Markets, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 22, 1853-Noon.
COTTON is still beavy and unsettled. Barkey-Twelve hundred this have been noid. It is impossible to give a correct list of quota none yet. Sugas, Morasses and Conville are dul. Bacon-sides are worth 72c. STERLING has advanced. The best signatures are not by 400.

The Empire City, from New-York, on the 12th, viii Havans, has grived.

Arr. bark Chasca, Boston.

OPERA.-The opera of Lucrezia Borgia was given at Niblo's last night, in a style that deserves special commendstion. It was never so perfectly presented in its ensemble in this country. In fact, it was a remarkable triumph of dramatic music well rendered. The character of the heroine was interpreted by Madame Rose de Vries, (who does not belong to the Company) to the approval of the audience, who called her before the curtain with vehement applause. The ensemble piece of the first act, one of the finest doclaristory melodies ever penned, and dramatic to the last degree, almost brought the house to its feet. The poisoning trio, admirably rendered by Madame de Vries and Messrs Salvi and Marini, received a tumultuous encore. And Alboni was the contralto Orsini, who gave the drinking song that literally electrified the house. In a word, the opera was splendid. Denizetti was in his glo y, for every one of the numerous brief parts was illustrated by the artists of the Company. To the orchestra was added a military band, behind the scenes, which had an extraordinary novel effect in our opera-house.

We have a few faults to find. Mr. Salvi altered the notes of his duet into what he may call a melody, but what we do f not, there being neither position, sequence or climax to the notes, but an abominable, hideous muss of contortions. Stick to the text. Another objection, that the band behind the scenes was at fault in one place, and played independently of the chorus.

-Mr. Le Grand Smith deserves the liberal support of opera-goers for this superb interpretation of a great work. The house was crowded and brilliant, and excited to the last degree. We counsel every amateur who can, to be present at the next rendering of this work.

COLORED OWNERS AND CREW. - The Portland Adverti-Coloner Oweres and Chew-The Portand Adverte zersays: "A fine fore and alt clipper built schooner, of about 240 tuns burden, called the Jeanette, launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Turner & Harris, Cape Elizabeth, is now rigging at Frankia Wharf, in that city. She is owned by Jos. P. Tailor and Eldridge P. Taibot, (colored persons.) and is to have an entire colored crew, with Mr. Tailor for commander, and Mr. Taibot for first officer. She is intended

Suppose this 'freighter' should be driven by stress of weather into a Southern port, where, according to statute 'in such case made provided,' the Captain and crew would be arrested and imprisoned to await the sailing of the vessel. Now, with the owners and crew snugly in the calaboose, how long before the Jeanette would be ready to sail? Will The Journal of Commerce or Express please to cipher!

THE SLAVE TRADE.—We learn from a credible source

The Slave Trade.—We learn from a credible source that three Portuguese Captains, and one Catalan merchant, arrived from Cuba by the Cherokee and Black Warrive steamers, and are now in this city, making arrangements for despatching vessels to the Coast of Africa to engage in the Slave Trade, between that Coast and Cuba. They have already contracted for three clippers, to be built at Baltimore, and are making other preparations in this City.

It is known that there are now in this City several mercantile houses extensively engaged in the slave trade, and that half a dozen vessels have recently left this and other American ports, for the African Coast. These vessels clear for some Cuban port, where they never arrive; and being provided with false papers, and sailing und—the American flag, they succeed in reaching the Coast, obtaining cargoes of slaves and landing them in Cuba, with the connivance and complicity of the Spanish authorities.

[Times.]

KENTUCKY .- The Russellville Herald says quite a lively time was witnessed in Todd County on Monday last in a political way. It being County Court day, Hon. Presley Ewing made a short speech, giving an account of Presley Ewing made a short speech, giving an account of his stewardship. Mr. Hollingsworth, also a candidate for Congress, defined his position as a Whig. He was op-posed to a Convention, and in the event of Democratic opposition he would yield the track to any Whig candidate running that would not yield it to him.

VERMONT.-The Democratic, (Free Soil.) State Con vention will be held at Montpelier, on the 31st of May, to nominate candidates for State Officers, and to transact any other business deemed necessary at that time.

TENNESSEE.-Dr. James W. Gillespie has been nominated as the Whig Candidate for Congress, in the IIId

Municipal Elections.

Municipal Elections.

Lawrence, Mass.—There was no election of Mayor, for Aldermen, four Whigs are elected and there are two vacancies; for Common Council, nine Whigs and six Democrats are elected. The Whig tickets were generally elected in Wards One, Two and Three, and the Democratic tickets in Wards Four and Six; in Ward Five there is no choice. The vote for Mayor stood: Storrow 509, Bartlett 442, Barker 99, Scat. 29. Whole number 1,079—necessary to a

New-York Town Meetings. Supervisors.

LIVINGSTON CO.—The Board stands 11 Whigs and 5 Dem-Octats.

NIAGARA Co.—The Lockport Courier (Independent Reform) divides the new Board into 4 Whigs, 3 Independent.

and 5 Democrats.
Oswego Co.—The Board of Supervisors, at the called Oswero Co.—The Board of Supervisors, at the caned meeting at Oswero last Friday, voted, 13 to 12, to locate the County Clerk's Office of that County at Oswero. It is claimed that the Legislature having previously located the office, the Board of Supervisors had no jurisdiction.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The following County Treasurers

Massachesetts.—Inc blooming Councy
have been chosen:

Essex—A. W. Dedge, of Hamilton, is re-elected.

Middlesex—Stedman Buttrick, of Concord, is re-elected.

Franklin—Almen Brainard.

Hampslure—Charles Delano, re-elected.

Berksbire—George J. Tucker, of Lenox, re-elected.

Bristol—Sanlel R. Townsend, of Taunton.

Bristol—Samuel R. Townsend, of Taunton.

Whigs in Roman, Democrats in *Italic* and a Free Soiler in SMALL CAPS.

OPENING OF THE CANALS. - The Albany Evening Jour nal, Jan. 21, says: We have received the following dis-

patches to-day:

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, April 20, 1878.

The break at Hoffman's Ferry on Newkirk's section, will be repaired to night and water let on early Thursday morning. The rest of the Canal on eastern division in excellent order.

J. C. MATHER, Canal Commissioner.

order.

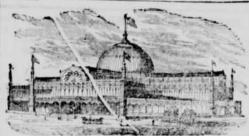
J. C. MATHER, Canal Commission.

LATER—Amsterdam, April 21, 12 M.—A break has again occurred at Hoffman's Ferry this morning.

LATEST—Amsterdam, April 21, 2 P. M.—Another break occurred this forenoon in the Canal, on Newkirk's section, which it is said will probably prove a bad one. Particulars are not known. It is on Barhydt's work.

F.

A London letter in The Boston Traveller states that the K-y to Uncle Tom's Cabin was put in type by Messrs.
Low & Son of that city, and printed, bound, and offered for sale within four days from the receipt of the original copy.
This haste was present the lower transfer of the original copy. sale within four days from the receipt of the original copy. This baste was necessary, the laws requiring that it be first published there, in order to secure the author's interest. Another edition was issued by Messrs. Clarke, Beeton & Co., within five days after, which sells at 84 cents. More than ten thousand of this edition were taken by the London Booksellers alone, on the first day of its publication. The Queen dispatched a messenger to Messrs. Low & Son on the morning of its publication, with a special request for the first copy issued, without regard to the style of binding.



WORLD'S EXHIBITION-1853.

The New-York Crystal Palace-Its Rise and Progress -Articles on the Way-Results Expected-Growth of the City in the Neighborhood-The Tower-Pub. lie Houses, &c.

The WORLD's FAIR in 1851, in London, was the commencement of a new era in the development of the Arts of Peace throughout the world. Its brilliant success was an omen of good to the Producing, M nufacturing and Com-mercial interests of All Nations. The Crystal Palace and its results will live more truly and teach the mind more offectually years hence, when the novelty of the grand exhibition has passed away, than it did when it was thronged by the crowds of admiring spect cors that gazed upon the complete and interesting collection within that spacious and magnificent structure. Great as it was when its attractions drew hosts, in which nobles and plebeians, citizens of the metropolis and strangers from all quarters of the globe commingled, it is far greater because of the stimulus it gave to the Pursuits of Industry, in the strength it imparted to the Bonds of Peace among the Nations, in the economy it will afford to Labor, in the development to which it will lead of the Riches of the Earth, and in the increase which it will give to the products of Capital and Labor. It was, practically, a convention in which producers of the raw material, inventors, manufac turers, artisans, dealers and consumers communicated to each other their wants, exchanged facts, received suggestions. studied the teachings of the Crystal Palace, and went away to put in practice the knowledge and instructions received and, to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the commodities of trade. Among the contributions there collected from the different nations, it may be presumed that Commerce learned of unheard of supplies: Invention re-ceived useful suggestions: Art new aspirations; and Science an additional store of facts. Who can tell the amount of discussion which there commenced and has since been quietly going on by correspondence between those who there met? Who can estimate the resu ts that will be developed in consequence thereof, during the half century upon which we have just entered? Seldom has Royalty so signally benefitted the world as when it gave countenance to the Great Establish, and secured to it that success which has rendered its noble patro is memorable.

The success of the World's Fair in 1851, in London, suggested the propriety and expediency of other exhibitions upon the same plan in other parts of the world. Soon after the close of the London Exhibition steps were taken by cirizens of the United States who were in London in 1851 to make arrangements for a similar exhibition in this coun. try in 1853. They had witnessed the triamples that our people achieved during that year, and saw the popular character of expositions of that kind, and their betendencies as regards the laboring classes. The form of our pelicical system being such as not to allow our Govern-ment to conduct such an enterprise under its patronage, it would do vo ve up on ind visual enterprise and activity. It was evident that an affair of so great magnitude would severely tax the energies of those who undertook its man agement. It was essential to inspire entire confidence as to the liberal objects of the managers, so as not to subject it to that jealousy which private enterprises are liable to encounter. The City of New York was selected as the place where such an exhibition could be conducted to the best advantage, for various reasons. It is the great commercial entrepot of America; is convenient to the manufacturing, mineral, and more improved agricultural districts of his country. It is easily accessible by land and vater and has probably four-fold more and incomparably better hotel accommodation than any other city in the Union-It is the head quarters of the monetary, commercial and trade operations of the Western World. These and other considerations rendered it preferable as the place for the Exhibition of the Injustry of all Nations in this country New-York having been decided upon by the Association application was made to the manacipal authorities of the City for a lease of Reservoir square for five years, upon which to erect a Crystal Palace for the purpose of the ex-hibition. The authorities perceiving the benefits which would flow from the enter r e, if ; ro erly conducted, not only to the commerce and prosperity of the City, but to the cause of popular instruction and heathful entertainment granted the application, on the conditions that the building should be of iron and glass, and that no single entrance fee

should exceed fifty cents. The projectors of the Palace edifice, it seems to us, were as the edifice will be, it will not present the half its true idea to the eye or the mind, because of the proximity of the great Reservoir of Croton Water, the walls of which fairly evertop the main body of the Palace, while its massive pyramidal quadrangle has such an appearance of combined trength and extent, in comparison with the light, graceful, airy exhalation of the Palace, that one involuntarily calls to nind the criticism of Great Chamberlain Fa lladeen, at the close of "Paradise and the Peri," "And this," said the Chamberlain, "is Poetry! This flimsy manufacture of the brain, which, in comparison with the lofty and durable monuments of genius is, is as the gold fil gree work o Zamara beside the eternal architecture of Egypt!"-and yet the Crystal Palace is a most noble, well proportioned, strong, and convenient building, of a si e hitherto unequalled in this country, and will be an ornament to the city and an honor to its builders, of which all may well be

Reservoir square was the unoccupied half of a plot of ground 1,000 feet long by nearly 500 wide, reserved by the city for the purpose indicated by its name. It is four miles from the battery, and three and a quarter from the City Hall but most conveniently located with reference to travel. The depots of the Sixth-av., the Eighth-av., and the Harlem rail. ads and the upper termini of some dozen lines of stages, are in the immediate neighborhood; so that for five or six cents one may reach the place from any part of New-York, and with the addition of ferriage, from the remotest sections of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, without so much

as two minutes' walking.

Two years ago, the mile square which is now the busiest portion of the City was almost a solitude. A walk to the Croton Reservoir involved a country ramble. There were acres of gardens; vacant blocks overgrown with stramonium or heaped with the refuse coal ashes of the town old hedges that once marked the boundaries of farms, and ditches of stagnant water arrested the pedestrian, and sent him a long retrograde journey to some of the few graded streets. Twenty blocks southward was the red line of the built-up City, advancing like fire on a prairie, against th wind, and devouring with its brick and mortar jaws every green thing in its way. East and west were broad open spaces, dotted with a few old houses, and bounded by the settled portions of the Third and Eighth avs. : while on the

nerth three or four public institutions were the only signs of habitation.

But two years is an age in the growth of New York. Even without the impetus of a Crystal Palace, there would have been remarkable progress, for the location of which we speak is directly in the line of march of the fashionable dwelling quarter, the nucleus being the Fafth av. a street, which whatever may be said of its independent, incongruous, and in some instances, most ridiculous architecture) is without a rival in the world in the costliness of its palatial residences. This natural impetus has been wonderfully quickened, by the preposed exhibition. The city has overleaped a space of half a mile, and like the limbs of the banyan, taking new root all round the palace, sends up a young forest of houses, stores, shops, saloons, show places, &c., &c., which form a small sized city in themselves. Some of the more notable of these new structures, we have made notice of below.

The next step taken, after the use of Reservoir square had been granted by the City, was an application to the Legis The next step taxen after the use of Reservoir square had been granted by the City, was an application to the Legis-lature of the State of New York for a Charter of Incorpo-ration to the "Association for the Exhibition of the Indus-try of all Nations." This was granted, and the following

ration to the young to all Nations." This was granted, and the following Board of Directors named:

Directors—Mortimer Livinginston, Alfred Pell, Auguste Belmont, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., George L. Schuyler, Elbert J. Anderson, Philip Burrowes, Johnston Livingston, Charles W. Foster, Theodore Sedgwick, William W. Stone. The charter provided for a capital of \$200,000, with the privilege of \$100,000 additional. The Directors were empowered to award prizes and to do everything necessary to carry out the general objects of the Association. On the 17th of March, 1852, the Board of Directors met and organized by the election of Theodore Seddwick, Esq. President, and WILLIAM WHETTER, Esq., Secretary, Books for the subscription of stock were opened April, 1852, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co. The shares were placed at \$100 each, and individual subscriptions were limited to \$5,000. Fortunately it happened that this stock was not immediately seized upon, which enabled the Directors to divide and distribute it into the hands of over one hundred and fifty firms and persons; thereby so widely extending the influence in favor of the Fair, and the interest felt in its success, that the obnoxious character of a private speculation has been avoided. The countenance of the General Government has also been obtained, which was essential in order to secure extensive support from the manusential in order to secure extensive support from the manu-

facturers of Europe, by admitting the goods to this Exhibit

tion free of duty. The Crystal Palace will be a bonded warehouse for the reception of goods. The Foreign Department of the enterprise was organized at an early day. wr. Charles Buschek, of London, was ap-pointed Foreign Agent in June, 1852, to secure the co-op-eration of the manufacturers of Europe. He was Commis-sioner of the Austrian Department in the London Exhibi-tion of 1851, where he acquired valuable knowledge and

sioner of the Austreen Pepartment in the Lounon Extensition of 1851, where he acquired valuable knowledge and experience for such an enterprise; which, with his position in society and good judgment, it is believed renders him eminently qualined for his station.

At about the same time the Board of Directors made the following appointments: C. E. Detmold, Superintending Engineer, Horatio Allen, Consulting Engineer; Edmand Hurry, Consulting Architect.

The next proceeding in order was to procure plans for the building. Sir Joseph Parton, the Architect of the London Crystal Palace, furnished one of singular beauty, but the shape of the ground upon which it was to be placed rendered its adoption impossible. Many other plans were of fered, of much beauty and originality, and well adapted to the purpose—from which the one finally adopted, designed by Goorge J. B. Carstensen and Charles Gillemeister, Architects, was selected. This plan was chosen on the 20th of August last. On the 5th of September the masonry contracts were signed, and on the 25th of the same month the on work was to commence.

The piece of ground being nearly square upon which the

The piece of ground being nearly square upon which the Crystal Palace is to be exhibited, its shape is unfavorable for architectural purposes. In other respects, no better spot could be found in the City. The main features of the building are as follows: It is, with the exception of the floor, entirely constructed of iron and glass. The general idea of the edifice is a Greek cross, surmounted by a down at the intersection. Each diameter of the cross will be 365 feet 5 inches long. There will be three similar entrances, one on the Sixth are one or Fortieth at any one or Forty second. inches long. There will be three similar chirances; one on the Sixth av., one on Fortischest, and one on Forty second-st. Each entrance will be 47 feet wide, and that on the Sixth av. will be approached by a flight of eight steps; over each front is a large semi-circular fan light 41 feet wide and 21 feet high, answering to the arch of the nave. Each arm of the cross is on the ground plan 149 feet broad. This is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side; the rays at fact wide each wide light 24 feet wide. The central of the cross is on the ground plan 139 feet broad. This is divided into a central nave and two aisles, one on each side; the nave 41 feet wide, each aisle 54 feet wide. The central portion or nave is carried up to the hight of 67 feet, and the semi-circular arch by which it is spanned is 41 feet broad. There are thus in effect two arched naves crossing each other at right angles, 41 feet broad, 67 feet high to the crown of the arch and 565 feet long; and on each side of these naves is an aide 54 feet broad, and 45 feet high. The exterior of the ridge way of the nave is 71 feet. Each aisle is covered by a gailery of its own width, and 24 feet from the floor, to the spring of the arch, and US feet to the crown; and on the outside with the lantern, is feet to the crown; and on the outside with the lantern, is feet to the crown; and on the outside with the lantern, is feet. The exterior angles of the building are ingrenously filled up with a triangular lean to 24 feet high, which gives the ground plan an octagonal shape, each side or face being 149 feet wide. At each angle is an octagonal tower's feet in diameter, and 65 feet high. Four large and eight winding stair cases connect the principal floor with the gallery, which opens on the three balconies that are stimated over the entrance halls, and afford ample space for flower decorations, statues, vases, etc. The four principal staircases consist of two flights of steps with two landing places to each, the eight winding starcases are placed in the octagonal towers, which lead also to small balconies on the tops of the towers and to the roof of the building. The building contains on the ground floor 111,000 square feet of space, and in its galleries, which are 54 feet wide, 62,000 square feet more, making a total area of 172 000 square feet in the purposes of exhibition. The 54 feet wide, 62,000 square feet more, making a total area of 173,000 square feet for the purposes of exhibition. There are thus on the ground floor two acres and a half, or exactly 2 52 100; in the galleries one acre and 44 100; total within an inconsiderable fraction, four acres. There are on the ground floor 190 octagonal east iron columns 21 feet above the floor, and 8 inches diameter, cast hollow, of different ground floor 190 octagonal cast from commiss - test the floor, and 8 inches diameter, cast hollow, of different thicknesses, from half an inch to one inch. These columns receive the cast trongirders. These are 20 feetlong and 3 feet high, and serve to sustain the galleries and the wrought iron construction of the roof, as well as to brace the whole structure in every direction. The girders, as well as the second story columns, are fastened to the columns in the first story, by connecting pieces of the same octagonal shape as the columns, 3 feet 4 inches high, having proper findness and lugs to fasten all pieces together by bolts. The number of lower floor girders is 252, besides 12 wrought iron girders of the same high, and 41 feet pan over a part of the nave. The second story contains 14s columns, of the same shape as those below, and 17 feet 7 inches lugh. These receive another tier of girders, numbering 160, for the support of the roofs of the aisles, each nave being covered by 16 cast from semi-circular arches, each composed of 4 pieces. The dome is supported by 24 columns, which go up above the second story to a hight of 62 feet above the floor, and support a combination of wrought from arches and girders, on which rests a cast iron bed plate, so constructed as to receive the 50 cribs of the dome. The light is communicated to the dome through the lantern, as well as representing the Arms of the Union and its several States, or the emblems of the different nations, form a part of the decoration. The quantity of iron to be used for the building will amount to about 1250 taus. The roof will cover an area of 144,000 square feet. The glass for the building will amount to 39,000 square feet. The glass for the building will amount to 39,000 square feet, in 3,027 panes, 16 by 34 or 38 inches. On entering this building, the observer's eye will be greeted by the vista of an arched nave, 41 feet wide, 67 feet high, and 365 feet long; while on approaching the center, he will find himself under a dome 100 feet across, and 118 feet high. The aspect of the build proaching the center, he will find finined under a some 100 feet across and 118 feet high. The aspect of the build-ing will be entirely different from that of the London Crys-tal Palace. Its form afferds the requisite scope for a pleas-ing variety of architectural embellishment, by which all monotony can be avoided, and allows a very economical use of the ground. The rising dome, independent of its effect in the interior arrangement of the edifice, will give hight and majesty. The following are the objects which greatest possible interior area; 2. Periort safety and ore gance of construction; 3. A well-calculated and pleasing admission of light; 4. A variety of coup d'ad in the in-

game ed construction: A A well character of admission of light; 4. A variety of coup deal in the interior.

The glass for the Crystal Palace is made at Camptown. N. J. The managers have contracted for 40,000 feet, one eighth of an inch thick. The glass is enamelled by a new process, which saves the necessity of covering the glass with cloth as was done in the Crystal Palace at London. The enamel is laid upon the glass in a fluid state with a brush, and after being dried it is subjected to the intense heat of a kiln, which viriles the coating, rendering it as fixed and durable as the glass itself. It has an effect similar to that produced by ground glass, being translatent, but not transparent—so that the sun's rays are diffused, and yield an agreeable light to those within the apartment enclosed, without being visible to those on the outside.

There has been some unavoidable delay in the construction of the editice, arising from the difficulty in procuring a supply of iron castings and from the necessity of some slight changes in some of the castings to be used in the construction of the dome. The work is pushing forward now, however, with the utmost vigilance. About four hundred men are employed upon and about the building in hastening its completion. Full half of the number are employed in greups up in the frame work, litting, fitting, drid ing, riveting, bolting, &c. Ropes and chains are stretched in every direction for temporary use, through the frame work. The upward movement of heavy castings, elevated by the power of the board-cricks, the heavy clanking of man hammers upon the iron work, the tumbing about of lands of manners and others. work. The upward movement of heavy castings, elevated by the power of the boan derricks, the heavy clanking of many hammers upon the iron work, the tumbing about of immber, the movements of painters, glaziers, and others, and the shouts of the superintendents to their workinen, in dicate the speedy completion of the work. Already considerable of the glass has been put in Alarge part of the floor has been laid and the roof is about ready for its plank and tin covering. The dome remains to be raised; the trusses which are to support it are nearly up. It is expected that the dome will be put up in a week's time after the trusse work is up. The lantera of the dome will be raised whole by the derricks. It is to be put together before going up. Messrs. Noe & Marshall are putting the work together. In the course of a week after the roof is out the flooring will be haid, and the arrangement of the goods will commence. In the center of the Palace will be a beautiful crystal fountain; and in other parts of the building small fountains of cologne and exsences. Around the entire Palace, except next to the Resences. sences. Around the entire Palace, except next to the Reservoir, will be a next and substantial railing, about four and a half feet high, and twenty five or thirty feet from the building. The ground within this enclosure will be graded and tastefully laid out in grass plots. Outside of this fence the ground will be flagged. There will be wide walks at the entrances to the building. The iron work and glass will be tastefully painted, and present a pleasing appear ance—especially in the interior of this building.

It has been said that the delay in the completion of the building was in consequence of those who control it being

It has been said that the delay in the completion of the building was in consequence of those who control it being engaged in speculations in the vicinity. This we learned upon inquiry, is incorrect. On the contrary, it was with some difficulty that ground could be obtained across the street, opposite, upon which to locate a building in which to generate steam as a motive power for the machinery. The use of the lots was secured at a high rent for this purpose, and the steam there produced will be conveyed under the street through pipes to the building in which the engine for moving the machinery is located. The Machinery Department will be in a building adjoining, but independent of the Palace. The edifice for the purpose will be between the Palace and the Reservoir, with wings at each end. The main building will be 400 feet long, by e4 wide, and 50 high, divided into two stories and covered with glass. In this upper story will be the galacry of paintings, &c. The wings be filled with moving machinery—thus making a grand hall of mechanism of occited in length. This building will also etye to separate the Keservour and the Palace. From all sections of this country, as well as from all quarters of Europe, evidences have been received of the great interest manifested in this enterprise. Local Committees of great influence have formed in different sections of the Union, upon which men of public weight and business energy have consented to serve in order to aid in the complete triumph of this undertaking, and render it in a high degree useful and honorable to our country. In Boston, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other cities and States therein. ten, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Cincinnan, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other cities and States, these in-fluential Committees are at work. Over four thousand appli-cations from exhibitors have been received from this country alone, and about three thousand from Europe. Agents are

of the woods of the country, representing the locations where found, will, be shown. The section of a tree will be cut from it near the ground, and a quarter of it—extending from the heart to the bark, thus showing the grain of the wood, will be placed on exhibition. In extraordinary cases sections showing the circumference of the tree will be used. We have seen it noticed that immense sticks of timber, showing the enorm ous growth of American Forest Trees, are preparing to come, and be seen, or have actually left the woods and are on their way to this City. Together with these specimens of wood will be exhibited gether with these specimiens of wood will be exhibited tools and machinery by which they are worked. The min enoting the course of the veins, the extent to which they are been worked, and their value to the country so far as an be ascertained or safely estimated. This includes the are been worked, and their value to the country so the as-an be ascertained or safely estimated. This incides the mes of gold silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, mercury, tin, nicksilver and coal, and will constitute a history of them instructed by specimens. Among the specimens of Amer-an Minerals which have been announced to the managers a block of native copper from the Minnesota Mine, Lake uperior, two feet square and three and a half long, weigh-

ing 3,070 pounds. It is part of a single mass of eight tons, thrown down and cut up in the mine the past winter. The metal is almost perfectly pure, and its value nearly \$1,700. The block is handsomely faced on the four sides, one of The block is handsomely faced on the four sides, one of which bears a suitable inscription. The Norwich Mine will also send a very large and pure specimen. From the Ulster Load Mine, Ulster County, N. Y. will come a magnificent

cass of pure Galena, weighing about 12,000 pounds. Col. P. B. Johnson, Secretary of the State Agreed facility, will have charge of the agricultural d part The machinery in motion and motion will be in the care of E. Holmes, Esq. who has for many years been in charge of machinery. He was at the London Exhibition, also, and will be enabled to superintend this department to good ad-

age.

e applications from Europe are principally as follows: The appair about 700 Germany not far from 800 France Great Britain about 700 Germany not far from 800 France over 2001 the Netherlands about 200 Switzerland near 100; many from Italy, and some from other countries. Col-lico W. Hughes, or Ind., the Agent in Europe of this Asice. W. Hughes, or Ind., the Agent in Europe of this Asociation, has been actively and successfully engaged in
remoting the prospects of the Exhibition. A letter by the
ots steamer to the Directors announces an interview with
he Emperor of France, of a very encouraging character,
i favorable impression was made upon him by Col.
Ingles. The Emperor has said that the Royal mannianries of the Gobelius and Sevres shall be represented
the articles to be sent by the French are of exquisite skill
ad rare perfection of workmanship; and it is probable
at they will be transmitted to this country by a first class
camblep-of-war, under the superintendence of a Special
commissioner.

Frince Albert contributes the celeorated painting by Winterhalter, "The 1st of May." This is the property of the Queen, and has correct likenesses of the Duke of Wellington and the Royal Family.

Accounts are also received that the products of the Royal Manufactories of Saxony and Prussia, and several of the German States are to be sent. Applications from all parts

of Europe are very numerous; and there are some from countries of Asia.

England sends specimens of her Chemicals, Substances used as Food, Vegetable and Animal Substances, Manufacturing Machines and Tools, Naval, Architectural, and Military Engineeing Instruments, Hordenbural Machines, Philosophical, Musical, Horological and Surgical Instruments, Cetton, Woollen, Worsted, Silk, Velvet, Flax and Henop Manufactures, Shawls, Tapestry, Carpets, Floor Cloths, Lace and Embroidery, Cultery and Edge Tools, Iron and General Hardware, Working in Precious Metals, Gless, Ceramic Manufacture, China, &c., Manufactures from Vegetable and Animal substances, Sculpture, Painting and Plastic Art

Fine Arts of Italy will be fully represented. The Rairroad Companies of this country have signified their willingness to transport goods designed for the Exhibition free or charge. In the German States, the rates for transporting this class of freight have been considerably reduced. The general superintendance of the Exhibition will devolve upon Capt. Du Pont, of the U.S. Navy, assisted by Capt. Davis, also of the Navy. There will be a number of Superintendents of Departments. Some of the Departments will be suborvided into classes. The appointments, so far as decided upon are as follows:

Schipture—Senor Patti, of New York.

Testile Februs—Capt. Vincent, of the Custom House.
There will be a department, devoted to the woods of the country, a gallery for the departments of Paintings, and other departments under a competent superintendence.

The act of incorporation provides that for one day at least, the children and scholars of the schools of the Public School Society, of the Ward Schools and of the Fred Academy, of the Deaf and Dumb and Bünd Institutions, and of the Orphan Asylums in the City of New York, shall be admitted tree of charge. It also provides that the net proceeds of one day's exhibition shall be appropriated and jaid over to the Trustees of the Fire Department Fund, for the benefit of Widows and Orphans of deceased Firemen of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, and divided between them in the proportions of three fourths to the Firemen of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, and divided between them in the proportions of three fourths to the former and one fourth to the latter. There will be an ample Police force always in attendance to protect the goods and preserve order. If the building were ready for opening on the first of May, it is probable that President Pierce would not be able to be present, but as that event is necessarily postponed for a time, it is hoped that he will be able to carry out his intention of being present on that occasion. There are indications also, from all parts of this country and in Europe that New York will be densely thronged during the season.

thronged during the season.

The Latting Observatory' is the most conspicuous new The Latting Observatory is the most conspicuous new feature in the neighborhood of the Palace. It stands on Forty third st., the entrance being from Forty second st. through a building 125 feet long. On either side of the passage will be small shops, forming a continous bazaar. An upper story will be an Lee Cream Salcon, elegantly fitted up for ladies. The tower is an octagon, 75 feet in diameter at the base, with an extreme hight of 350 feet. It is of finiber, well braced with iron, and is anchored at each of the eight angles with about 40 tans of stone and timber. The first story will be a refreshment Salcon, the second probably a Ladies' ordinary, fee Cream Salcon or something of that sort. These stories are inclosed and are together about Twenty five feet in hight. Above this are three stories of open work, and then an inclosed landing to be fitted up in good style. Here will be the first look-out, 125 feet from the ground. Then come four open ook-out, 125 feet from the ground. Then come four open tories, above which is the second landing, 225 feet from isen of the hight of ground, about 175 feet higher than topmost windows in St. Paul's spire. To aid the view. the topmost windows in St. Paul's spire. To aid the view, there will be a number of telescopes at each landing, with maps and directions for the convenience of strangers. Access to the first and second landings will be by a steam elevator, running up a well way in the center about 15 feet in diameter. From the second to third landing will be a winding stairway. The tower will be finished a spire, with a flag staff, in all fifty feet above the laglest landing, thus making the extreme altitude from base to top of pole just 150 feet. The cost will be about \$250,000; the proprietor, have ten years lease of the ground. Almost everhely has named this Barnum's Tower, under the belief that the great showness was at the bottom of it. But such is no the fact. Mr. B. has no special interest in any affair of public entertainment in this City except the American Muscum. um.

The view from this tower will be most magnificent. Cities.

panorama that will stand without a rival. Some of the prominent objects will be: on the north the Hudson for forty miles, with its wealth of steamers and sailing craft; the remarkable Palisades; the mountains around West Peint; the fertile hills of Westchester; the villages without number in that direction; the Hudson River, Harlem and New Haven Railroads; the great Receiving Reserveirs, High Bridge, &c., of the Croton Water Department. On the East, River and the Sound, the various islands and public buildings thereon, the no longer terrible Hell Gate. Long Island, the Gardenof New-York, the villages of Flushing, New-Rochelle, Green. ork "the villages of Flushing, New-Rochelle, Green-ich, Conn. and possibly Bridgeport, &c. On the south, e Cities of New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh; e East River, North River and Upper and Lower Bays, the East River. North River and Upper and Lower Bays, with fleets of moving vessels and forests of anchored masts, Greenwood Cemetery, the Narrows: Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, Fort Columbus, Fort Wood: Coney, Governors, Hedlow's and Ellis Islands: Sandy Hook: the Atlantic Ocean: the Highlands of Neversink, Staten Island with its villages, the Quarantine, &c. On the West, the North River, Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, Bergen, Hackwessels, Newark Elizabethtown, Amboy, Camptown, and a River, Jersey City, Hodoxon, Weenawken, Dergen, Hack-ensack, Newark, Elizabethtown, Amboy, Camptown, and a host of smaller villages in New Jersey; Newark Bay, the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers; the Eric, New Jersey, Morris & Essex, and other railroads, and the immortal old Of the ordinary edifices in the neighborhood of the

alone, and about three thousand from Europe. Agents are now traveling through the country collecting specimens of woods, minerals, &c., for exhibition. Cotton, wool silks, hemp and other raw materials for the manufacture of fab-rics for apparel and domestic use, will be shown in all stages of growth and manufacture, in connection with the Of the ordinary edifices in the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace, we have hardly space to speak. Along the Sixth-av. are to be hotels, boarding-houses, stores, groceries, refreshment saloons, &c., in great number, calculated for the express accommodation of the visiting crowds. Corporal Thompson is already on the ground, and has nearly completed a large Circus, where the usual performmachinery and implements by which they are manufac-tured; and representing the sections of the country of which they are products, or in which they are made. All

ances of the ring will be given. Francon's Hippodrome is about a mile below the Palace, at Twenty third street. It is an immense concern, and will attract corresponding patronage. The edifices near the Palace are many of the nof wood, merely temporary affairs, put up—for this night only. There are, however, some good and substantial brick and stone structures. Further off are whole blocks of new houses up or going up, with a view to furnish temporary accommodation in board and ledging to those who cannot or do not choose to find hotel room. We cannot tell the number of new buildings called into being by the Palace, but they must be numbered by hundreds.

Of course Run is a primary and important feature in the neighborhood. Already there are many shops open and on Sundays they will present a good representation of the Fourth of July. It is a pity that this must be so, but so it is, and all that can be done is to urge the City Authorities ances of the ring will be given. Franconi's Hippodrome

The Corporation has a distributed from the distributed passable to differ a first of the first o TAL PALACE will be open to the world in a manner creditable alike to the managers, the City and the Country.

FATHER GAVAZZIS LECTURES.

SECOND COURSE, NO. I.

Popery and Paganism are the Same. In compliance with the request contained in a series of resolutions passed by the audience present in Metropolitan

Hall, on the occasion of his lecture on the 13th inst. Father Gavazzi, last evening, delivered the first of a new series in the same place. The subject of his lecture was: "Popery and Paganism are the Same." In commencing, the Padre spoke as follows: It is necessary to say that the Church of Rome is out of eternal salvation because she has not Christ as her foundation. If it was possible for the Popish system to cast away Christ, I am certain that at present it would be no more Christ in the Church of Rome. But it was not so easy to cast away Christ. Justification is not in Christ, but the merits of the creature. But the merits of the Romanists depend upon their works of supererrogation, and this is their real ground of justification. But what says the Apostle Paul He tells us that our foundation is Christ; and upon thi toundation we are to build gold and precious stones-that is, the pure Christianity. But instead of this, many have built upon it wood, hay, and stubble. This is the case with the Church of Rome. Upon Christ, the Popish system has built all kinds of superstition : and instead of building upon Christ, the pure Religion of the Gospel, it has there built the pure Religion of Paganism. Believe me, tem. My hard feelings are against the Priesthood of the Popish system, which knows very well they build wood, hay, and stubble, upon the divine foundation, namely. Christ. Therefore I say that in the Popish system it is possible to obtain eternal salvation; and many thousands, I hope, in the Popish system, will be saved. But as they make salvation pend upon the works of superrogation, I maintain that it depend upon the works of superrogation, I maintain that it is very difficult to obtain the eternal salvation in this system. And this is the opinion of some of the best Roman Catholic preachers and saints, that only one in each thousand is saved. This has been said by St. John Chrysosteus. Therefore I conclude that it is a good thing to en-liten the Romanists upon this subject, and induce them to battle against this fatal system. It is not to put "divis-" among fellow countrymen; but it is Truth warring ainst Error-Light against Darkness-Heaven against

Having speken of my respect for invividuals, and my belief that many among them may be saved, and will be saved—I will now examine some reasons why the Po-pish and the Pagan systems are the same; and I as-sign especially three reasons. First: In the time of Constantine, when the Christian Religion stood egn especially three reasons. First: In the time of Constantine, when the Christian Religion stood alone opposed to Paganism, then it was that Paganism first introduced itself into the church of Christ. Before his time, the choice of a religion was free to one and all, a afterward became necessary to please the Emperor in directions matters in order to obtain places of distinction at the empire. So that I firmly believe that the coaches the he empire. So that I firmly believe that this was the first och in which the church of Christ became Apostate from poch in which the church of Unrist secare Apostate from
the Gespel and the true worship of Christ. Therefore,
rough the great mulitudes of Pagans flooding Europe,
the church has retained their Pagan customs, practices and
tols. We have an example of this in the marriage of Rachel,
the took her idols with her when she became the wife of
a ob. Thus introducing the idols of Laban into the house

Jacob. In the time of Custantine, many of these Jacob. Thus introducing the dots of Laban into the noise of Jacob. In the time of Constantine, many of these people became Christians from necessity—many of them only in appearance Christians—while in substance they remained Pagans, and worshiped, especially in secret, their Pagan idols and gods. The church was at this time teeble, and they were scarcely able to cope with the strong Pagansystem. I also suppose that there was a little vanity and ambition among them, by which they desired to have many millions of converts. But we have the belief that it is better to have a few good Christians than many bad ones. But this is not the case with the Church of Rome. They desire to make it appear that they have a

many bad ones. But this is not the case with the Church of Rome. They desire to make it appear that they have a very large Church—a very large number of communicants. After a few more remarks upon this head, the lecturer spoke of the ancient Pagan worship of priests and gods, and remarked that according to St. Augustanthey had many hundred the usands; and, in the City of Rome, the lecturer remarked, there were not less than 22,000 different gods.

will be subdivided into classes. The appearance as decided upon, are as follows:

The Chemical and Mineral, (including the mineralogical mining leatures.) will be in charge of Prof. B. Siliman, Jr., of New Haven.

Agricultural Implements—Col. B. P. Johnson, of Albany.

So retury of the State Agricultural Society.

Machinery and Moneis—Joseph E. Holmes, Esq., of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts. is you walk along the roads you win find maned to the trees little images of saints, or rural gods. This is what I call rural gods. These they have instead of Christ. We have also the names and the attributes of the ancient gods. We have St Cherris, St. Diana. St. Bacchus. Thus we have the ancient Pagan gods. We have also saints for almost every human infinatty. In the ancient time there was a temple dedicated to Komulus. At the anniversary of Kom-ulus's birth, the nurses used to take their babies there and chips both, the nurses used to take their babies there and pray Kennilus to be their protector. The church has now given to the nurses the temple of St. Theodorus, and he has now become the patron saint of the nurses and babies of Rome. They pray St. Theodorus to be favorable to their babies. This is the same temple, the same custom, and the same worship as among the ancient Pagans. We have now in Naples eyes, lands, and feet, presented to the ancient Gods for having recovered good health. These relies are hung upon the wails of the Churches in honor of the Saints. This is the same Pagan worship as of old. We have the apparation of Caster and Pollux. In Rome, at the time of Pepe Leo, a great and extraordinary apparation of St. Peter and St. Paul was seen by some one, when going toward Rome. These apparitions had swords in their hands! We also have in Rome a stone, on which are the marks of the feet of our Divine Savior. In ich are the marks of the feet of our Divine Savior. In dand, we also have two or three stones imprinted with steet of the Virgin Mary; and many people really be-

the test of the virgin Mary, and many people really be-eve in this Pagan worship.

We also have the same "harpies" that were described by irgil.—only these harpies in Italy are the privats. In the nevent time, the privats were very kind to Emperors, and lev all became gods. Well, this is nearly the same now, we have Gregory VII; I do not now speak of him on ac-ount of the Countess Matilda; but he was one of the most eriof Popes. In the ancient time, to become a saint was coming the Pagan people; and Caligula and many other becoming the Pagan people; and Caligula and many other bloody Emperors became saints immediately on their death. If you happen to have \$120,000 you are a very good citizen in Rome while living, and a very good saint after death. It is so expensive to become a saint that, under Gregory XVI, five came together and put in each \$25,000 to make up the requisite amount. We have the images of the ancient images also. We have a statue of the Virgin Mary of Loretto, which is said to have come directly from Heaven! It is a very homely one but probably the angel in Heaven had not Michael Angele to leach him the scalbor's art. [Laughter.] Michael Angelo to teach him the sculptor's art. [Laughter.] As in ancient times they had the Ponthic Maximus, so now we have the Cardinal with his red cap. Pope Caligula was the first who offered his foot to be klassed, and this Pagan practice has been continued down to the present time. They also had the ancient Vestals: these are our present nuns. Therefore, we have names, persons, and attributes all from the ancient Pagans. Those who have been to Pompei have seen the numerous relies and images to deceive people. While I was there, I saw a marble statue which it was said spoke many marvelous oracles. This is a deceitful practice of the priests; and it is only the same practice as in the Pagan age. Titus Livenstells us that the statue of Juno wept tears of blood at some approaching calamity; and we also learn that the statue of Apollo wept three days and three nights with large tears on a similar occasion. It is the same at the present day. Sixty images of the Virgin Mary gave great tears at the approach of the first French vasion of Home.

The lecturer spoke at considerable length upon this head,

g that the same superstitious worship of images and exists in the Roman Catholic Church as among the ancient Pagans. The subject of his lecture this even the Jesuits.

LATER FROM ASPINWALL.

Arrival of the Steamship Crescent City. NOTHING LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The United States Mail steamship Crescent City, Capt. McGowan, from Aspinwall, on the evening of Tuesday, April 12, arrived Friday morning. On the 13th she passed steamship Falcon. 650 miles from Aspinwall, bound to that place. On the 14th inst., in lat. 14 24 N., lon. 81 40 W. passed steamship Pampero, bound to San Juan. The brig Gen. Z. Taylor, arrived at Aspinwall on 5th inst.

left her discharging lumber. The brig Orion, Goodwin, from Boston, arrived at Aspin

wall on the 8th irst, and would sail on the 13th inst, all

A party of ladies and gentlemen, from South America. were robbed, during their journey across the Isthmus, of a large amount of money and other valuables. The thieves, however, were arrested shortly after the commission of the robbery, and confined in the Calaboose at Aspinwall. The Governor had arrived from Panama, and would proceed forthwith to try the offenders.

Peter C. Boyer, aged 56, from Georgia, died April 19th, 1853, of dysentery.

John C. Kilton, aged 19, from Massachusetts, died April

The passengers for California who went out in the 20, of Chagres fever Crescent City, were forwarded in the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Oregon, immediately after their arrival at Pan-

The following persons came passengers in the Crescent

The following persons came passengers in the Croscent City:

A. Mosquera and wife, A. Cochet, F. E. Foster, Col. Ros, wife, three A. Mosquera and wife, A. Cochet, F. E. Foster, Col. Ros, wife, three children and servant, R. Unduraga, G. Saca, children and servant, F. Echeveria and servant, R. Unduraga, G. Saca, Children and servant, F. Echeveria and servant, R. Unduraga, G. Saca, Children and servant, R. D. B. Catter, Capt. W. G. Gross, Mr. Par Soldan, F. W. Etherdge, H. D. B. Catter, Capt. W. A. Gross, Mr. Waller and two children, P. C. Boger, J. H. Boger, A. Townsend, Donoughou, B. C. Vessloon, P. C. Boger, J. H. Boger, A. Townsend, John S. Smith, J. C. Helton, Jac. A. Hall, H. C. Hall, M. Downing, M. John S. Smith, J. C. Helton, Jac. A. Hall, H. C. Hall, M. Downing, M. John S. Smith, J. John Rospan, John Sickler, W. M. Bell, John Ott, John matter, John J. Morgan, John Sickler, W. W. Bell, John Gor, John Themster, P. Sheritskin, W. Kelly, W. M. Stall, Wm. Myor, Jac Brady, Thomber, P. Sheritskin, W. Kelly, W. M. Stall, Wm. Myor, Jac Brady, Thomber, G. Geerre Smith, S. Cowncharch, F. Coffman, John Ely. John Murphy, W. M. Golding, B. Gooney, Jan Devine, J. Cleaver, D. John Murphy, W. M. Wilson, C. Eisenberg, Jon. Miller, Glause, M. M. Connelly, W. M. Wilson, C. Eisenberg, Jon. Miller, Glause, M. C. Harth, Phil Rein, S. Shephert, Edw. Britton, D. Tooney, Jao. Perpe, Jac. Emmesson, M. Barber, Edw. Britton, D. Tooney, Jao. Perpe, Jac. Emmesson, M. Barber, Edw. Britton, D. Tooney, Jao. Perpe, Jac. Emmesson, M. Barber, Edw. Britton, D. Tooney, Jao. Perpe, Jac. Emmesson, M. Barber, Edw. Britton, D. Tooney, Jao. Perpe, Jac. Emmesson, M. Barber, Edw. Britton, D. Tooney, Jao. Perpe, Jac. Emmesson, M. Barber, Edw. Britton, D. Tooney, Jao. Perpe, Jac. Emmesson, M. Barber, Edw. Britton, D. Tooney, Jao. Perpe, Jac. Emmesson, M. Barber, Edw. M. Donough, Thomas Thus, W. M. W. N. S. Schayer, K. Mahor, F. Cross, Jan. Davidson, Jao. Farrell, Jacob Haza, F. Brown, Juo. Elys. P. Rown, Juo. Els. Th. M. Schler, Jac. Schley, F. Brown,

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

We have received by the Crescent City one week's later lates from Panama, reaching to April 5. The Herald of

that date says:

It is said that the vivid imagination of hungry office seekers has conjured up such a vision of the value of the United States Consulship in this city, that it has become one of the most eagerly sought after appointments a: the disposition of the President. We scarcely believe this. Whether the office is worth from thirty two thousand to one hundred thousand dollars a year, as reported at Washington, or whether it be worth less than five thousand a year—which we believe to be much nearer the mark—we incline to the only motive that actuates the candidate. We have no less than four residents here auxious to take upon themselves the responsibilities of the office—to say nothing of Dr George Smith of Maine, whose claim The Star brought to light, so cariously, the other day. How many more candidates there may be in the Union, we are not able to state. less than four residents here auxious to ack upon besives the responsibilities of the office—to say nothing of Dr George Smith of Maine, whose claim The Star brought to light, so cariously, the other day. How many more candidates there may be in the Union, we are not able to state. The last we heard of was a Mr. James, whom The Tribmed designates as "Fire-eater and Filibuster." Fire eater and Filibuster. "Fire eater and Filibuster." Fire eater and Filibuster and Filibuster are so that the Lord preserve us from Mr. James. "We want neither Fire eaters nor Filibusters here. We want just such a man as our present worthy Consul—prudent, yet irm—dignified, yet affable—upright, experienced and humane. In fact, for the interest of the United States citizens in Panama, we want Mr. Corwine to retain his office. He has, during the last three years, given universal satisfaction, and proved himself in every way capable of foliiling the duties of the controus and responsible situation entrusted to him. Ho has experience, both of the wants of his countrymen, as well as the mode of transacting business with the officials of the country. If Mr. Corwine had no other claim to, the office, his experience alone ought to be sufficient to secure him in his position. The knowledge required to deal with the thousands of cases brought before the United States Consul by the passengers that travel by this route, and the tact necessary to deal with the officials of this city, and the government of the country, does not come by nature—it can alone be procured by experience; and it is very much against the interest of the United States, and of her citizens, to remove an officer who has acquired all this.

MURDER NEAR GORDONA—We have been informed that last week one of the overseers of the railroad works, between Barbacous and Gorgona, was murdered by a carpenter, an Irishman, employed on the works. The murderer was immediately conveyed to Aspinwall and handed over to the authorities. Considerable excitement prevailed. There was some difficul

Politice, however, succeeded in restoring order.

Politice, however, succeeded in restoring order.

[Panama Herald, 5th.

[Panama He of Peru, in this city.

The Bridge on the Panama Railroad over the River Cruces has been carried away by a freshet.

NEW-GRENADA.

NEW-GRENADA.

We have received a copy of President Lopez' Messaga, delivered at the meeting of Congress on the 1st of March last. It is a very long document, of which we can do no more than offer our readers a very slight summary.

It commences by a review of his conduct since the 1st of April, 1s49, and an examination of the manner in which the promises then made have been fulfilled. It alludes to the Panama Raifread, and the various other public works of the Republic, that have been executed or commenced during his term of office, and congratulates the country upon having placed the Isthmus in a position to enable it to assist the Government by the application of the revenue derived therefrom to other objects. The National Library, at Bogota, is alluded to, and a hope expressed that the Government will take steps to preserve it. The conduct of the neighboring Republics, in regard to Ecuador and the invasion of Flores, is next touched upon, and a hope expressed. sion of Flores, is next touched upon, and a hope expressed that the points in dispute between Peru and New Grenada

may be satisfactorily adjusted.

The boundary between Costa Rica and this Republic is The boundary between Costa Rica and this Republic is under consideration by the Ministers of both nations at Washington, and should the just claims of New Grenada not be admitted, steps will be taken to enforce them. The most friendly relations continue between the United States and this country, and the difficulty with England, relative to the settlement of the Mackintosh claim, it is hoped will be speedfly granaged.

be speedily arranged.

The Allocution of the Pope, relative to the dispute with New Granada, is alinded to, for the purpose of calling attention to the errors and false inferences it contains. The Pope's Minister is, however, still at Bogota, though the Minister of this country has been withdrawn from Rome, and is now employed at the Courts of France and England. Minister of this country has been withdrawn from Rome, and is now employed at the Courts of France and England. The number of foreign Consuls, for the Republic, has been

The geographical survey, under Colonel Codazzi, progress tavorably, and it is probable that next year the exploration of the provinces on the Pacific will be commenced, and the publication of the work, as far as it is completed, is earnestly recommended, so as to enable foreigners to obtain correct information relative to the resources of the

The financial state of the nation next engages the Presi-The innarcial state of the nation next engages the President's attention. The public debt amounts to the enormous sum of 377,000,000 reals, or 47,125,000 dollars currency, while 28,000,000 reals (\$3,500,000) are required for the expenses of the in-coming year, and 10,000,000 reals (\$1,250,000) to complete that of the current year, which, with \$,000,000 reals (\$1,000,000) to pay the negotiated debts and the expenses of the army, makes a total deficit of 18,000,000 the credit for the in-coming year

reals, \$2,250,000, while the credit for the in-coming year only amounts to 20,000,000 reals, or \$2,500,000.

This important question has engaged the consideration of the President and his Ministers, and he has examined it in every possible bearing, to devise a method of meeting it without burdening the industry or resources of the country. without burdening the industry or resources of the country. The only possible way he can propose for remedying this great evil is to give 2,000,000 fanegadas of the State lands (teirras baldias) to the creditors, which he conceives can be done without any loss to the country, as from the survey, before alluded to, it is proved that in the eleven provinces already surveyed (out of the thirty-five that constitute the republic) there are \$,474,575 fanegadas of unreclaimed (terriss baldias), and by converting the serip (bonos) now held for the foreign debt into notes (billetes), representing the waste lands, the holders would either be obliged to colonize or cultivate the lands by native labor, to prevent a total loss to themselves. Thus, he adds, "whatever would be the course taken relative to the cultivation of the lands, it would produce an augmentation of the nation's riches, if total loss to themselves. Thus, he adds, "whatever would be the course taken relative to the cultivation of the lands, it would produce an augmentation of the nation's riches, if it did not produce a large immigration, and, with it, incal-culable advantages." The agent of the creditors in Bogota is said, by the President, to be favorable to this plan, and has obtained data to transmit to England to forward its onsummation.

The question of the internal revenue of the nation is then

The question of the internal revenue of the nation is then discussed. A new arrangement of the postal system recommended. The army is praised for its morality, valor, discipline and resignation; its respect for the authorities; its blind submission to the laws, and its love for the republic. The National Guard is alluded to as not so perfect as is to be desired, and as steps have been taken to render it. A grant of 50,000 fanegadas of uncultivated lands is asked to reward military services, and the pension list is mentioned as requiring reformation.

[Panama Herald, April 5.

COSTA RICA.

COSTA RICA.

The neighboring republic of Costa Rica is, perhaps, less known than any of the nations that constitute the important section of Central America. In McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary (edition of 1852.) it is not even mentioned under that head, but a slight notice is given of it under Guatemala, which is about as correct as if the United Stotes, at the present time, was included in a description of Great Britain. From some notes, kindly furnished to us by Captain Dornin, of the U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth, and from material that we have collected from other sources, during the last two years, we are enabled to compile the following:

Costa Rica estends from the boundary of New Grenada, on the South, to the Rio del Salto, on the North, which separates it from Nicaragua. The boundary lines are as yet undefined, and a large tract of land is still in dispute at both ends; nor does there appear any probability of their being, for some time to come, definitely settled. The Eastern boundary is the Atlantic ocean, whilst the Pacific forms the Western. The total breadth, from ocean to ocean, may be taken at an average of 60 leagues, and its length, from New-Grenada to Nicaragua, may be about 160, which would give an area of 28, 800 square miles (Juarros.) The population in 1840 was estimated at 150,000, of which 125,000 were whites, and 25,000 mative Indians (M'Culloch.) This would give an average of about four persons to the square mile, in a country capable, from its rich soil, climate and productions, of easily supporting ten times that amount of population. On the Pacine, the Gulf of Dulce, a deep inlet that extends in length about thirty miles, by six in breadth, affords one of the finest harbors in the world, and at its further extremity is a smaller gulf, admirably suited for all the purposes of trade, and capable of containing a large fleet of ships. Memorius and less disturbed by party faction and politics that any of and less disturbed by party faction and politics that any of and less disturbed

The Government of Costa Rica is more firmly actablished and less disturbed by party faction and politics than any of the other Central American States. The Government is